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Mr. Wilson's Source of Inspiration.

A Democratic party always optimistic and never downcast presents, eighteen months before its national convention is to be held, these aspirants for its nomination for President:

Name.	Description.
WOODROW WILSON.	Coy.
CHAMBERLAIN.	Receptive.
WILLIAM G. MCGOWAN.	Ardent.
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.	Perennial.

This illuminating list of possibilities was undoubtedly before the President when he spoke at Indianapolis on Jackson day. It contains the names of all the potential candidates who have emerged from obscurity or succeeded in retaining places in the political sun since the Democrats came into power in 1912. Does it not reveal immediately the psychological processes by which the President arrived at the conclusion, announced by him to the Indiana brethren, that the Democracy is the young man's party?

For Immediate Army Reform.

Certainly no one can find in the Chamberlain bill to increase the efficiency of the army a rampant outburst of militarism. It proposes to add one thousand officers and 9,628 enlisted men to the present force, the immediate purposes being to perfect organization and promote training both in the army itself and in the auxiliary forces. The increase of personnel contemplated is so small that the most ardent pacifist can hardly get excited over it. The desirability of the objects aimed at is shown in the most convincing way by Secretary of War GARRISON in his letter to Senator CHAMBERLAIN, the author of the bill and the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate.

One of the disastrous handicaps of the army, or rather of that mobile portion of it which is quartered in the United States, is the skeleton character of many of the units. They are often short of officers and always short of men. The force in the Philippines and the Coast Artillery are fairly kept at full strength, but the field force at home, the troops which correspond to the British expeditionary army in peace time, is always so much below par as to be impaired in efficiency.

It is short of men because under existing executive orders enough are not recruited to fill its ranks. It is short of officers because the regimental officers have to be detached from their commands to perform all sorts of duties—staff duty, experimental work, diplomatic assignments, educational work with schools and colleges. The result is that officers and men are out of touch with each other. The officers lose the habit of handling men; they lack acquaintance with the material they would have to handle should a sudden call come to take the field. The men lack that acquaintance with their officers and confidence in them which is apt to be the binding and stimulating force in the hour of trial.

The system is utterly wrong. It is wasteful and illogical. It has been recognized as evil for decades. It is annually condemned by all the competent officers in the army, but it has never been remedied and never can be until there are more officers. The commissioning of the thousand provided for in the bill would fill up all vacancies. It would give every regiment a full muster of field and company officers. At the same time it would provide for all staff details and allow a margin for the militia organizations, educational institutions and young men's camps. It would end at once and completely the long continued evil. It would be the first step toward creating a real fighting force, even though a small one.

The demand of the War Department for 9,628 men embodied in the bill can hardly be called an increase of the army. It looks merely toward building up the units in the home force to military completeness. It will still leave the army within the country considerably below 50,000 men, but it will make each company, battalion and regiment a reality and not a partially filled in framework. By thus completing organization the officers, at least from Colonel down, will become accustomed to commanding and maneuvering real and not theoretical bodies of men. The men will gain real tactical training as distinguished from a sort of game in which, like boys playing soldiers, each man represents a squad

and each platoon parades as a regiment. Finally, if any serious occasion arose, this home guard, even though less than 50,000 strong, would be a compact body of real, thoroughly drilled, trained and organized men, free from the weakness involved in sudden expansion to war strength with green recruits.

This Chamberlain bill is so moderate, so sensible, so obviously working toward good that it is to be hoped no vexatious opposition will be made to it. It has the full endorsement of the War Department, and it is plainly a minimum response to the unmistakable public demand for better conditions of national defense. It should pass at this session.

Congress Displays Its Headless Ignorance.

Among the classes of persons to be excluded from entrance to this country as immigrants by the terms of the bill now pending are those "of constitutional psychopathic inferiority." This phrase was inserted in the bill in response to an agitation participated in by a number of medical societies. What it means not one member of Congress in either House has pretended to know. Those members of Senate and House who from their training and experience would be expected to understand the phrase have confessed their ignorance of its significance. It has been analyzed with the aid of dictionaries into a senseless muddle; the possibility of its construction to include men and women who exhibit their religious faith in a bolder manner has been pointed out; and yet the Congress will send it to the President, hoping for his approval, and trusting that if he signs the measure containing it some gifted executive officer or learned Judge may be able to tell what it means.

Not a few of the Congressmen who have recorded themselves in favor of this grotesque enactment are numbered with those who most violently denounce what they are pleased to call judicial usurpation of the legislative functions. They go up and down their districts, and when the opportunity offers and the emolument is sufficiently tempting about the country, crying out that the wishes and will of the people's representatives are thwarted and foiled by Judges on the bench and they demand the election of Judges, the recall of Judges, the recall of judicial decisions. They spout continuously of the intrusion of the Judges into the field of legislation and then commit themselves to a serious prohibition that they make no bones of acknowledging means nothing to themselves or even to the specially trained among them.

Were there in the immigration bill no other provision open to doubt; if that measure were in every other section admittedly beyond controversy; if its literacy test were not absurd and harmful, the presence in it of this clause, patently liable to the most irritating and dangerous abuse, would condemn it utterly. President Wilson is opposed to the literacy test and may veto the bill on account of it, as did President TAYLOR, but he can bring himself to accept that, his high regard for the dignity of the lawmaking department, in which he exercises an important function, should lead him to return to Congress unapproved any bill containing so ridiculous a disclosure of its incompetence as the meaningless locution "constitutional psychopathic inferiority."

Anyhow They Are Incompetent Democrats.

General WORTHEN has celebrated his assumption of his new duties as Superintendent of Public Works by announcing that he will dismiss from the State's employ 500 men "whose chief qualification has been to help get out the vote on election day."

The men who are to go were put in their jobs while the Democrats were in power. They replaced, according to General WORTHEN, "competent workers," who were, of course, of Republican selection.

Obviously this is a proper and a logical step toward efficiency in administration. So far as their nominal duties are concerned there are no available records as to the performances of these doomed job holders; but even a brief study of the election returns for November, 1914, will convince the most debauched and abandoned Democrat that they either miserably failed to get out the vote for GLENN, or else betrayed their party and devoted their efforts to the cause of WHITMAN.

The British Preliminary Case.

The British reply to the American note protesting against unnecessary interference with neutral trade on the high seas is a special plea preliminary in its nature and inviting a sur-rejoinder. A plausible explanation is that the British Government wants more time to prepare its evidence justifying seizures to which the United States objects. Apparently a series of diplomatic exchanges is desired before the position of Great Britain with regard to contraband is conclusively defined.

Between the lines of this reply may be read an appeal to the United States not to press its protest now. Frankly speaking, Sir EDWARD GREY's note to Ambassador PAGE is an argument from youth by a cruel, unfortunates, a brief which is sometimes irrelevant. For instance, why drag in cotton and rubber, not mentioned in the American note, unless the design is to conciliate the United States by showing the good will of Great Britain? True, cotton has not been put on the contraband list, but it would have been bad policy to include it. As to rubber, Great Britain gains more than she loses by permitting exports to the United States.

It is satisfactory to know that one point at issue is already settled: Great Britain agrees that foodstuffs should not be held up unless it can be proved that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy. In principle at least there is an acceptance of Lord SALISBURY's judgment that it is not sufficient that foodstuffs in transit "are capable of being so used," but their

destination to the enemy must be shown at the time of seizure. It strikes us that Sir EDWARD GREY is not altogether pertinent when he deals with the American declaration that "many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied the long established markets in European countries." The meaning of this was, as the context shows, that arbitrary seizures at sea were proving a menace and discouragement to legitimate trade relations with neutral countries. It is not a crushing rejoinder to show an increase of exports to some of those countries. Granting the increase indicates that a portion of the products exported will find their way to belligerent countries, how can Great Britain justify her seizure of cargoes? Is not the burden of proof upon her to show destination to the enemy? Lacking positive evidence, is the decision to rest with Great Britain as to what part of a cargo may be needed by citizens of the neutral country and to declare the remainder seizable? If so the doctrine of neutral rights is reduced to an absurdity.

Proof of an allegation is required in the trial of a case in a British court of justice; judgments are not rendered upon presumptions only. Why should it be different in a prize court? And going further back, why should seizures at sea be made unless there is credible information of the contraband character and destination of cargo contents? "We are ready," says Sir EDWARD GREY, "wherever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle (the right to take contraband destined for the enemy) to make redress." But redress, as President WILSON has pointed out, is not all that is desired, and it may be short of the rights of the United States. England ought not to have a free hand in seizures because she is willing to pay up afterward when proved to be in the wrong. Under such circumstances neutrals would have no rights that England would be bound to respect. It is also essential that neutral ships should be allowed to proceed if there is nothing more against their cargoes than suspicion or a case "framed up" for the prize court lest the enemy gain an advantage.

The British note makes a point of the present practice of not publishing manifests till thirty days from the departure of vessels from the United States. It must be admitted that this rule does increase the difficulty of proving contraband. Also it is true that the exercise of the right of search is no longer easily practicable in the open sea; but the admission certainly does not justify the taking of any ship on mere suspicion to a British port.

Safety First!

Safety first is more than a phrase on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the last two years it has transported, without an accident fatal to one of them, passengers to the number of 370,000, over its 26,000 miles of track. In four of the last seven years the lines east of Pittsburgh carried 558,000 passengers without a fatality. Moreover, these records are not the result of good luck. They are the fruit of intelligent efforts to safeguard life, and to redeem, so far as one railroad may, the generally bad reputation of American transportation companies for disasters and loss of life.

Not only have the Pennsylvania and other roads devoted study and time to the protection of passengers, but their officers have endeavored, with increasing success, to save the limbs and lives of their employees and of trespassers who intrude on their rights of way and endanger themselves. Throughout this State the New York Central company has carried on a campaign of education for its own employees and the public generally to bring about the observance of necessary caution and the enforcement of laws and ordinances intended to keep the right of way clear. Other important roads, the Erie and the Lackawanna among them, have aided notably in the conservation of human beings. If the public would contribute as much as the companies do, the death toll would be reduced far below its present aggregate.

Prevention of a great number of accidents is beyond the power of the railroads. It rests with their employees and the public. When train bands, shopmen, travellers, motorists, drivers and pedestrians learn to take care of themselves, the list of maimed and dead will soon shrink to inconsiderable proportions.

One reading of the majority report of the Senate Committee on Commerce recommending the passage of the shipping bill will convince the unprejudiced that if the fleet of cargo carriers that measure provides for comes into being it should be known as the Cotton Line.

The general order forbidding German soldiers to play football with the British Tommies in the intervals of fighting will of course be disregarded, covertly at least. It is an inalienable right of combatants to fraternize when necessity does not compel them to fight, also to swap tobacco and other commodities essential to comfort in the field.

General SCOTT, my friend, I believe to be one of the greatest men your country has produced, greater even than General SCOTT of the Mexican war, for he understood our people and he makes peace and not war—General FRANCISCO VILLA.

HUGH LENOX SCOTT can make war too. His admirer might be referred to the Mindanao campaign. As to the comparison with General WINFIELD SCOTT, conqueror of Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, the Brigadier-General, who smooths the wild VILLA down the right way and wins his eastern, is too modest a man to accept the award of superiority.

The death of MARSHALL P. WILDER brings to its close a career that was admirable in its way. Handicapped from youth by a cruel misfortune which would have blighted many a spirit and kept any ordinary man to the humble level of routine activity, WILDER with indomitable heart achieved no small personal success and incidentally contributed much innocent joy to the world. He had a natural gift of warmth and sympathy as well as of quaint and good natured humor. His

smile was infectious and his voice a stimulation to happy thoughts. His mind gave to whatever he touched a filtered through it. So he came to be more or less the friend of every one and he scattered good cheer far and wide. His disappearance leaves a gap in the world of entertainment which will not be easily filled.

General FRENCH, according to a London dispatch, says he will not repeat his visit to England "until after the war." If Lord KIRCHNER is right when he predicts three years of conflict it would be rather hard on Sir JOHN FRENCH to hold him to his vow.

The evacuation of Haytian ports seems to have been a little premature. Senator TIMOTHY is hardly warm in his seat in the palace at Port au Prince when his enemies rise to overturn the Government. No civilian can expect to govern Hayti. Only Generals in full regalia are tolerated, and not for long. It is greatly to be feared that American marines will have to be landed again.

Chief to instruct women.—Headline. Judging from the offerings of some of the chiefs of this city it will occur to their victims that the average woman could teach them a whole lot.

DR. DERNBURG STAMMERED.

Leading question put by an acute student at Amherst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Referring to the recent publication of Mr. Albert E. Henschel, entitled "War Crimes," I am writing you to inform you that in your paper to-day, may I relate the following incident?

A few weeks ago Dr. DERNBURG of the German propaganda visited Amherst College in the person of a student. He used the same argument Albert Henschel does in regard to the military necessity of the invasion of Belgium. He stated with pride that Germany had offered to indemnify Belgium for any damage caused by the army marching through her territory and also that Germany had assured Belgium that her independence should be unimpaired.

He was full of evident satisfaction with the position of Germany as he explained it when suddenly one of the boys asked him: "You say that Germany promised to indemnify Belgium and also to leave her independence unimpaired? But how did Belgium's independence stand after the German invasion? It is the only national air played as 'national' in Germany on ceremonial occasions and is also the only one played by the bands of our ships as German national air where used in calls for such." P. E. CHADWICK, NEWPORT, R. I., January 11.

FROZEN OUT OF CARNegie.

Extraordinary Treatment of Sholem Aleichem's Auditors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I attended a reception Saturday evening, January 9, 1915, given at Carnegie Hall, in the honor of the world's greatest Jewish humorist, Sholem Aleichem. Everything went well up to 12 o'clock when the great humorist was in the middle of reciting the second of his wondrous tales to the audience. As if with one movement and force all the doors of the large hall were thrown wide open by the ushers in uniform, causing the audience to be driven in to the much overheated and overcrowded audience.

Upon noticing this the chairman for the reception, Mr. Baroness, called the ushers to the front and without a word said to them: "You are to see to it that no one is allowed to enter the hall after this time. If you find anyone attempting to do so, you are to see to it that he is not only not allowed in, but that he is not allowed to leave either." With less time than it takes to recite the second of his wondrous tales, he called to the ushers as if under orders, "All out. This way out!"

What was the right treatment for us to receive at the proposed such a reputable luncheon as Carnegie Hall?

In my opinion it was a low, mean, dastardly act; nevertheless, Sholem Aleichem, H. H. GREENMAN, NEW YORK, January 11.

A Parable on Party Platforms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Thomas Woodrow Wilson, born in Virginia on December 28, 1856, began life as a teacher in another State, New Jersey; developed marked ability as a writer and speaker and became Governor of his adoptive State. Under the name of Woodrow Wilson, and upon the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Baltimore on July 2, 1912, he was elected President of the United States, which office he now holds. Among the pledges of that platform which have already become "mere scraps of paper" let me cite only two:

We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade plying through the Panama Canal.

We favor a single Presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making a President eligible for only one term of reelection, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Since that time two Articles of Amendment have been added to the Constitution, but no Democrat has proposed the amendment thus promised, nor has Mr. Wilson recommended its adoption.

John James Ingalls, born in Massachusetts on December 29, 1833 (which year, unlike 1856, was not a leap year), began life as a teacher in another State, Kansas; developed marked ability as a writer and speaker and became a Senator from his adoptive State. On one occasion, while stumping for his reelection to the Senate of the United States, on being asked why he had not stood upon the platform of his party, Ingalls replied, "Political platforms are like those at the ends of passenger cars, a means of getting in, and when you get in you see a sign reading, 'It is dangerous to stand on the platform.' I never do!"

THE NAVIES IN THE WAR.

Revision of a List of British and German Ships That Have Been Lost.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In an article appearing in the news columns of THE SUN on Monday, January 4, is a continuing list of British and German naval losses. I would like to point out a few errors and omissions. Under the head of British losses are included eight war vessels which are not lost and are very much in commission. The Warrior was unofficially reported from Berlin early in the war as wrecked somewhere near the Dardanelles. This was merely a rumor and was never confirmed. The December navy list shows that the Warrior is still in commission. If THE SUN accepts as true the Warrior rumor it should include under German losses the cruiser, Hertha, and Friedrich Karl, which, according to numerous reports, were sunk in the Baltic. Again under British losses the following vessels are listed: Arcturion, Gloucester, Forth, Druid, Laertes and Phoenix. These vessels were damaged, though not seriously, in the Heligoland battle, and as according to Admiral Beatty's report no vessels were destroyed, these vessels should not be given in the list of losses. Furthermore, we know from official despatches that the Arcturion took part in the Cuxhaven raid on Christmas Day. The cruiser Glasgow is also lost in THE SUN's list, but readers of the war news know that the Glasgow escaped destruction in the battle off Chile and took part in the Falkland battle and in the subsequent pursuit of the Dresden. The Oceanic, auxiliary cruiser, was wrecked off the coast of Chile and should be added to the British losses.

From the German losses several gunboats taken or sunk at the capture of Tsing-tao are omitted, also a number of auxiliary cruisers, such as the Graf Trautlager, Spreewald, Bethania, &c., and several interned vessels.

J. L. TURNER, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL AIR.

"Die Wacht am Rhein" Has Not That Distinction, Says Admiral Chadwick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I saw the other day in THE SUN an interesting letter on the "Wacht am Rhein." In the interest of accuracy I beg to correct the statement that "Die Wacht am Rhein" is the national air of Germany; it is only in the class of very popular songs.

The national air of Germany is "Hell Die in Siegersrang," the music of which is based on the march of the "God Save the King" in England and "America" in our own country.

This air (despite Grove's Dictionary of Music) was brought to England by the Georges of Hanover, where it was the Imperial national air of that State as it was also of Prussia, Wuertemberg and other important States which now form the German Empire. It is the only air played as "national" in Germany on ceremonial occasions and is also the only one played by the bands of our ships as German national air where used in calls for such. P. E. CHADWICK, NEWPORT, R. I., January 11.

THE LONELY HEART.

An Old Maid of 27 Comforts an Old Bachelor of 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have read of the Scotch letter published in THE SUN of January 6 and thought it might reconcile him to his lot to know that he is not the only one so situated.

An old maid I'm not a bachelor of 29, but I'm an old maid of 27, and I love "kiddies," as he calls them.

I did choose one darling baby boy to be my playmate and my life mate, but then I had to endure his parents, who bored me horribly on Christmas afternoon, so that I returned early to my room without even the solace of a playmate. I could not drink, either, so I had to endure the "blues" till good old sleep chased them away, and they shant' overtake me again, either, not while the ice lasts in the Hudson River.

And my initials, too, are A. B. NEW YORK, January 11.

FRUITFUL SEARCH FOR SYNONYMOUS DESCRIPTIVE TERMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Surely in the proposed amendment to Stevenson's Fish Commissions to President Wilson "C. D. B." meant to write not "Chautauquizing," but "Chautauquing."

If he did not perhaps he will accept the revision. W. B. BROOKLYN, January 11.

More Hottentot Stephen Foster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It is a pity that the following negro folksongs to come under the uplifting influence of real Bostonese, appeared in the Boston Herald, though I believe far outside the limits of the American Athens:

on texts and

There was a venerable colored individual And his companion was Uncle Edward. And he existed many centuries ago; And there was no capillary substance on the summit of his cranial dome. In the location where the capillary substance used to be.

Suspend the musical instruments. And place the agricultural implements in the place of the musical instruments.

For there is no more manual labor for poor ancient Uncle Edward.

Because he has departed to that bourne from which no colored Christian traveler ever returns.

Is not this worthy of preservation in company with the two which THE SUN reproduced on Sunday? N. NEW YORK, January 11.

CERTIFICATION OF INVOICES.

Should the United States Guarantee Believers Against Fraud?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The tone of your editorial article entitled "Government Certification of Invoices" in this morning's SUN seems to be a hypercritical and rather superficial view of the effort of the Administration to facilitate legitimate foreign trade by eliminating, or at least minimizing, the prevailing fraudulent practices of American businessmen in sympathy with one of the other war aims. The writer, however, the personal gains made under fraudulent acts and the violation of the laws or the neutral policy of a Government bound in honor to observe treaty obligations with all countries with which we are at peace and practical accord.

Why cannot THE SUN come to the support of all honorable projects on the part of the Administration to secure an honest method of meeting a condition which seems to have the approval of those who are honest and are not acquainted with the dishonesty and fraud on the part of our merchants, who show no regard to the laws under which they enjoy the privileges of trade and the protection which they give to all honest dealings?

If all our business men were square in all their dealings there would not be any occasion to supervise their public acts, though they were as large as others, which tend to make it impossible to defraud others through such acts.

I am in favor of a requirement by the Government that all packages or goods in bulk shall be guaranteed and certified to by trustworthy persons, such as the carrier, being what a cargo manifest represents them to be, and, further, that the same supervision certify to the shipper's bills in the same manner as the carrier's bill, which shall be positive evidence to the carrier that the goods received have the Government guarantee of being what they are.

Will honest merchants object to the trouble and expense such requirements demand? I believe not. For the costs of both would be paid by the Government, thereby to be made and most probably increased under the security to the carrier of the Government's guarantee, and possibly at a lower rate of freight charges, is it not a better condition for securing an active export trade thereby than to have it entirely suspended owing to the constant practice of our own merchants or by their surreptitious transactions to involve us in controversies with other nations? M. L. R. JACOB CITY, January 8.

MILD JANUARY DAYS.

Hobbs Reported in the Company of Snurks on Lawns at Mount Kisco.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: On Wednesday last, that was the warm day, the thermometer stood at 40 degrees at noon, several robins leisurely enjoyed the genial atmosphere on the lawns and in the evergreens at Mount Kisco, the snurks were about, and the snurks, as indeed they have been doing all winter, and feeding on the acorns from a nearby oak, which yielded this fall over two bushels of acorns.

Regarding snurk matters as the annual rain fall and the heat and cold, and such annual incidents as the closing and opening of navigation on the Hudson River, old snurks are not without water. They haven't changed that somewhat, and a remarkable verification of the results of the great Humboldt's climatological studies has been provided, more than a century ago. Our habits and surroundings which change make all the difference in the world. One of THE SUN's correspondents recently referred to the old snurks that traveled our thoroughfares. A six inch fall of snow put them out of commission, with much consequent discomfort to the public of those days. Changes in the methods and means of travel and of all matters affecting our modes of living are mainly responsible for the most imaginary contrasts of weather, past and present.

Beyond forecasting weather in one section based on conditions elsewhere, and usually for periods extending over forty-eight hours, we can know little with any degree of certainty, and we can only justify specific prediction. That great storm breeding centre the Rocky Mountains is one of our main stock resources; not that there are not other sources of storm known to science. The more extended the field of observation with the constantly increasing perfection of instruments, the greater the increase in the percentage of true forecasts; in these our Government officials have for the whole been very successful. THE SUN in its amiable mood gives space to the daily coming weather, and its reports of weather and of consequent happenings. These are in turn enjoyed by your readers, and they are not without interest, nevertheless that the wind blows where it listeth.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou set the ordinances of heaven; canst thou set the bounds thereof in the earth? JOHN Y. CULVER, NEW YORK, January 11.

Psychological Discoveries at Indianapolis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Fortunately, the American people are not in having a man of arduous wisdom and generous purpose in the White House. Just listen to what he told those Indianapolis Democrats the other day:

"I always speak with great respect of the past. That's a beautiful trait, isn't it? But here is a gem:

The past was necessary to the present. Nobody ever said that before. Simple, almost axiomatic, yet it never occurred to me to say it. I am glad to say it. How true it is! If it hadn't been for the past neither you, nor I, nor Mr. Samuel Gompers would be here."

"Necessity is the mother of invention. As if I hid behind Republicans, including Barnes, may deny it; but our honored President is right. He has had the courage to go out to Indiana and announce to an expectant audience that 'the past was necessary to the present.'"

Nor is this all. As if inspired, our gifted Chief Magistrate fell into another profound remark about 'the past.' He said it was 'a sure protection for the future.' To be sure, President Wilson isn't much on 'protection,' but what he says here about the past goes. He is quite right. The minority in the Senate cannot filibuster against it.

We needn't give ourselves the least concern now that we have ascertained that the personage whom ex-Governor Folk pronounces the greatest President since Jefferson occupies himself, in addition to his other work, in holding after the past, the present and the future.

FREE STGAR, WASHINGTON, January 11.

MOOSE SAY WILSON STOLE THEIR IDEA.

Bill for U. S. Employment Agencies Was Opposed, Too, Last April by Burleson.

NOW HE IS BOOMING PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Now comes the Bull Moose and solemnly charges that President Wilson, who asserted at Indianapolis that the Republican party had not had a new idea in thirty years and that the Democratic party is the only party with constructive thoughts, has stolen their thunder.

This charge of pirating political ideas was made for many years against Mr. Roosevelt by Secretary Bryan and other Democrats prominent in the present Administration. Now it is the Colonel's opportunity to retort in kind.

Some of his erstwhile political followers in the Senate and House were ready to-day to call for a showdown on the plan the President outlined at Indianapolis for a Federal employment bureau, which is proposed to put into execution on his return to Washington.

It appears that Moore E. Clapp in the Senate and Representative Macdonald in the House, both leaders of the Bull Moose party, acting in sympathy with the Progressive party platform and Col. Roosevelt's oft expressed view, introduced bills providing for the establishment of labor exchanges or employment bureaus. This scheme Mr. Wilson, Postmaster General, who is in charge of the Post Office Department, they were earnest in pressing the measure, consideration, and Senator Clapp pointed out the financial success of the plan, and the obstacle encountered was the opposition of Mr. Wilson's Postmaster-General, who now seems to be one of the very busiest officials in all President Administration, and putting the new plan into operation.

Postmaster-General Burleson wrote to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads condemning the bill, and Mr. Wilson, Postmaster-General, wrote not later than last April, was dug up today from files of the committee.

General said when the Progressive advanced the idea which the President now seems to have appropriated:

"The bill is a copy of your letter of the 28th inst., enclosing copy of Senate bill 5180 to authorize the Postmaster-General to establish employment exchanges, and asking for an expression of opinion regarding its merits."

"In cities of any size there are private employment agencies which depend upon their ability to bring together the employer and the person seeking work, and it may therefore be assumed that the unemployed who would be provided for by the proposed law are a negligible factor in the labor market. It is reasonable to assume that a position already held by an unemployed person would be filled by another unemployed person, and as a rule there is common knowledge of the demand and supply."

"The bill provides that a registration fee is to be charged and that the cost of maintaining lists, checking and all expenses in connection with it shall be paid by the unemployed. The average post office clerk's salary being \$1,053, printing, checking and keeping the list corrected, would be